

# ALEXANDRIA DAILY GAZETTE, COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship *Mary, Taber*, bound to New-York, arrived at Newport on the 6th inst. She left Liverpool on the 29th of Dec. and brings London papers five days later than before received. The extracts which follow, are copied from them.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Government have received intelligence from France, from which it appears to be one of Bonaparte's principal objects, at this moment, to get a squadron of French ships into an American port, as an inducement for the U. S. to declare war against England. He has five ships of the line equipped and manned at L' Orient, supposed to be destined immediately for this important service: he has also fifteen of the line, in the same condition, at Toulon, while our blockading squadron off that port consists only of eleven: a reinforcement of it however, we understand, may be expected.

December 20.

We have this day to record another horrid murder of a family. It was perpetrated last night, in New Gravel Lane, Ratcliffe Highway, within less than half a mile of the scene of the late barbarous murder of Mr. Marr's family. Between eleven and twelve o'clock the neighborhood was alarmed by a man, who stated that he was a lodger in the upper part of the King's Arms public house, New Gravel Lane, and that his name is Turner.—He was in bed, and alarmed by a great noise he went down stairs, where he saw two men—one in a large watch coat and the other in a flannel jacket, rifling the pockets of the mistress, who was then laying near the kitchen fire. He immediately came to the resolution to get out of the window, and by the aid of the bed-clothes he effected his purpose, leaving up stairs in bed, a little girl about twelve years of age, the grand daughter of the landlord. The cry of murder soon collected a great crowd, and two stout men, of the names of Ludgate and Hawse, having armed themselves went to the house and broke open the door, when, horrid to relate, they found the landlady, Mrs. Williamson, and the maid servant, quite dead. They were lying flat on their backs near the kitchen fire, leading into the tap room, with their throats cut from ear to ear. The wounds which were very deep, had completely divided the windpipes.—The servant maid, an Irish woman, about 40 years of age, whose christian name was Biddy, had also a dreadful wound upon her forehead, six or seven inches long and two inches deep, which completely fractured her skull, and a deep wound also upon her right arm. Continuing their search they found Mr. Williamson, the landlord, at the bottom of the cellar stairs, with his head downwards and his feet on the last step, with his throat cut also in the same dreadful manner. His right leg was broken a little above the ankle. A gold dubloon, or louis d'or, and some halfpence, were found on the stairs which are supposed to have dropped out of his pockets when he was knocked down. An iron crow bar was found in the house. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson were each about 60 years of age.

As the house was shut up at eleven o'clock last night, the murderers, it is presumed concealed themselves in it. Mr. Williamson had kept it for many years, and was considered a man of property. The back parlor window was found open; the murderers escaped by it into a field that leads towards the Docks.

December 23.

By the subjoined proclamation, government have offered a reward of 500l. for the discovery of the perpetrators of the murders in Gravel Lane, which, with the 200 guineas offered by the parishes of Shadwell and Ratcliffe, make a total of 700l. besides 20 guineas to any person who can prove the selling of the iron crow bar, found on the premises.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 21.

Whereas it has been humbly represented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that between the hours of eleven and twelve on the night of Thursday the 10th

inst. as the watchman was going his rounds in New-Gravel-lane, in the county of Middlesex, he observed a young man who was a lodger at the public house, called the King's Arms, and kept by Mr. John Williamson, lowering himself down by two sheets from a two pair of stairs windows, who told him that the family were murdered; whereupon the door was immediately broken open, and the bodies of Mrs. Catharine Williamson, and her maid servant, Bridget Harrington, were found murdered in the tap-room, and the said Mr. John Williamson was found in the cellar in the same state; His Royal Highness, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the persons concerned in the atrocious murders, is hereby pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to promise his Majesty's most gracious pardon to any one of them (except the person or persons who actually perpetrated the said murders) who shall discover his or their accomplice or accomplices therein, so that he, she or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof. And as a further encouragement a reward of Five Hundred Pounds is hereby offered to any person making such discovery as aforesaid (except as is before excepted) to be paid on the conviction of any one or more of the offenders, by the right hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

R. RYDER.

The Caroline frigate, Capt. Christ. Cole, which brought the despatches from Batavia, made a quick voyage home. She was only 94 days under sail, seven of which she was in a calm, and seven in a gale of contrary wind. Excepting the Medusa, Sir John Gore, which came home in 84 days from Bengal (averaging 160 miles) perhaps it is the shortest passage ever made. It is mortifying to hear, that our gallant army and navy will not obtain that reward in prize money, which their zeal and bravery induce us to wish they would, through the splenetic rage of General Jansens, who directed the setting on fire of all the principal specie stores. They were burning for four days before they fell into our possession by the storming of Cornelis. Helikewise ordered the sugar store-houses to be laid open, in the hope that the rains would descend and destroy them. In this, however, he was disappointed, and these were the principal stores, with some granaries, which Sir Samuel Auchmuty says the army has been fortunate in preserving.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock—3 per cent. cons. for op. 64—8 per cent. red. 62 3/4—1 per cent. 78 3/4—India Bonds 14 15 pr.—Exh. Bill (3d) 1s dis. Omnium 3-4 1 dis.

Two Anholt Mails arrived last night. The following are extracts from the papers brought by them:

HELSINBOURG, Nov. 30.

"The St. George, under jury-masts, crew all saved, with three 74's, and a great many merchantmen, have arrived at Foola Sound.

"The Russians have been completely successful in two attacks upon the Turks; particulars not known."

From the London Gazette.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, December 24.

This day, in pursuance of the pleasure of his royal highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, his royal highness William Henry Duke of Clarence, admiral of the Red, was promoted to the rank of admiral of the Fleet, in the room of admiral sir Peter Parker, baronet, deceased.

Died, on Saturday last, Admiral Sir Peter Parker, bart. at the advanced age of 95, near 80 years of which he had been in the navy.

Prices of Stocks, Tuesday, December 24, 3 per cent. reduced, 62 1/4 7-8 58.

CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 24.

To day the fresh arrivals of wheat again make a tolerable supply; the trade for fine heavy salcat last week's reduction, and other qualities cheaper. Barley, with malt, fully maintains last prices; white pease likewise; grey rather deare; beans of the two kinds support the prices quoted. There are not many arrivals of oats; sales of this article also heavy, and somewhat lower; rape seed appears a rising article, and flour without variation.

Wheat 78s 90s to 110s; fine 118s to 122s; rye 55s to 60s; barley 45s to 55s 0d; fine 00s to 000s; malt 78s 0s to 85s; white pease 00s to 00s; boilers 80s to 85s; grey do, 57s to 63s; beans 52s to 58s; tick do, 50s to 54s; do. fine old 55s to 56s; oats 29s 32s 34s; poland do. 35s to 38s 0d; potatoe do. 39s to 40s 0d; fine flour 95s to 100s; seconds 90s to 95s; rape seed 35l to 60l.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 3.

FROM ALGERIAS.

The schooner *Treaty*, captain Davis, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, in 42 days from Algeziras. Captain D. sailed on the 20th of December, but brings no Gibraltar or other papers. We learn verbally, by this arrival, that a French force of 15000 men advanced a second time against St. Roque and Algeziras about the 7th of December, driving the Spanish troops, together with the inhabitants of these places, before them, under the walls of Gibraltar. In this situation the inhabitants (amounting to 15 or 20,000) and Spanish troops remained until about the 16th or 17th of December, daily skirmishes taking place between small parties of the French and Spanish troops; when the French broke up from their encampment and marched, as it was supposed, to get possession of Tarifa. The British troops at Gibraltar, said to be about 3000 men, and the Spanish troops, about 5000 in number, were instantly put on board transports and sent over to Tarifa, to defend that place; and they arrived in time to prevent the French from getting immediate possession of it. On the 20th when captain Davis was coming out, he witnessed an engagement between the contending armies, but did not wait to learn the result of it. The French had advanced upon the town of Tarifa, and the action took place close to that town; the French troops were without artillery, but the fire of the musketry was very brisk. The British and Spanish troops were flanked by several ships of war, who annoyed the French very considerably by shells, &c; but whether the combined forces would be able to beat off the French, and retain possession of the town, was very doubtful.—Fears were entertained by many at Gibraltar and Algeziras, that the French would carry it, from their superiority of numbers; although it was not doubted that it would be well defended. There had been recent arrivals at Gibraltar from Cadiz, but there was nothing new in that quarter. It was said that Lord Wellington had gone into winter quarters, and that no further operations were expected to take place in Portugal before the spring.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.

FROM CARACCAS.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Freeman's Journal, dated Caraccas, December 22, 1811.

"Yesterday I was present when the Federal Constitution of the states of Venezuela was signed by the members of the congress. There was some opposition.—The priests have signed it, but have protested against one article which does away their privileges. They are now amenable to the civil law, the same as other citizens. But *Miranda objected to the whole!* It is said, he would have preferred giving them one from a throne! He has protested against the whole constitution, and thereby exposed his views. In consequence, those who were his most zealous friends have withdrawn from him in disgust. And I think he has very little chance of rising from his disgrace.

"The Constitution of these states, resembles that of the United States of North America. It will now be submitted to the consideration of the electors of the different states of Venezuela.

"There is great encouragement for foreigners in this country, if they are mechanics or agriculturalists, especially if they have some property; but the prospects for merchants is very dull. The 'continental system' affects this country exceedingly."

Extract of a letter from a very respectable Merchant in Bordeaux, to his friend in N. York, dated the 20th Dec. received by the Flash.

"If we may believe the general reports in circulation, some definitive commercial arrangement is negotiating at Paris with Mr. Barlow, the American Minister, and it is said the result will be very satisfactory. The United States frigate Constitution is expected to sail in all this month, or early in January, and will probably be the bearer of interesting news."

## TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

Two convenient Two Story Frame Tenements, pleasantly situated on Fairfax, between Franklin and Gibbon Streets; to each of which is attached a large and productive Garden. They will be let on moderate terms. Apply to

John Lloyd.

January 27.

d1w2aw.



ALEXANDRIA.

THURSDAY MORNING, February 20.

"TO SHOW  
THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE  
HIS FORM AND PRESSURE."

Washington, 2d mo. 18th, 1812.

FRIEND SAMUEL,

Great and weighty matters have vented me from troubling thee of late, but such is my regard for thy welfare, that I must repeat my caution to thee against publishing every rumor. I entreat thee, therefore, not to give way to that practice, as was the case a few days past, respecting the British treaty, which was heretofore upon the carpet. It was very imprudent in thee to announce that circumstance. Truth is not to be told at all times; for a measure may be often defeated by one party expressing its approbation at an untimely moment. I have endeavored to impress this upon thee on a former occasion. And dost thou not perceive that my advice was proper? Is it not apparent that as soon as the affair got wind, the proposed arrangement with the British minister was publicly and pointedly reprobated by our organs of the public will? Surely this evident displeasure was sufficient to convince any man that the Preacher's words are true: "he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow."

I observe also, Friend Samuel, that thou seemest to think there will be no war, on the ground that the people will never be convinced of its necessity. Do not deceive thyself with this fond illusion. The same arguments which were formerly urged against a war, are now brought forward by the same men in support of one. When the Spaniards deprived us of a right absolutely indispensable to a large section of the union, it was said to be far more advantageous to secure ourselves from a repetition of an injury so formidable, by the purchase of New-Orleans and with it a vast wilderness, rather than by conquest. The horrors of war were then portrayed and deprecated with philanthropic tenderness. Nay, so eager was our government to avoid a contest, even on so important an occasion, that they concluded the Louisiana bargain with a precipitation which has involved us already in difficulties, and may be the cause of many more. Had the limits of that country been settled as they ought to have been, we should not now be disputing about Florida. It is impossible to predict the result of this dispute. It may excite the hatred of the Spanish nation towards us; for it is probable they will consider the conduct of our government as extremely ungenerous, seizing on a portion of their territory and justifying ourselves by an old claim and this at the very time when the unfortunate situation of their own country rendered it impracticable for them to protect distant possessions. This circumstance has been heretofore commented on; and it may have much effect in Spain, although it had not here. Without dwelling upon it at present, I am of opinion that it would go far towards convincing many of the good policy of our administration in this affair, if there was any public document to prove that the French Emperor will acquiesce in the seizure of Florida: In the event of his getting the government of Spain fully under his control, there is nothing to satisfy us that he also may deny the fairness of our title. If any such assurance has been given to